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CURRENT LITERATURE.

MINOR NOTICES.

WITH THE APPEARANCE of the second fascicle¹ of the second volume, Halácsy's *Flora of Greece* is complete. This last fascicle completes Campanulaceae and closes with Labiateæ.—J. M. C.

A SECOND EDITION of Green's *Forestry in Minnesota*² has made its appearance. Part I of the first edition³ has been better classified and extended, and Part II, which deals with the trees of Minnesota, has been brought up to date. The work is certainly deserving of the wide circulation which the first edition has received.—H. N. WHITFORD.

THE SEVENTH VOLUME (2d series) of *Contributions from the Botanical Institute*⁴ of the University of Pavia contains 356 pages of text and twenty lithographic plates. There are twenty-five papers and notes, largely cryptogamic, but also concerning the histology of some higher plants and on physiological subjects. There is also a short biographical sketch and portrait of Giuseppe Moretti.—B. M. DAVIS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE for Botany in the International catalogue of scientific literature has appeared, and proves to be only a first part. The literature cited is that of 1901, but the work of the "Regional Bureaus" has not been well organized. In fact, so far as American botanical literature is concerned this part might as well not have been issued. The curious random selection of about 150 American titles, sometimes inaccurately cited, suggests the hit-and-miss work of clerks who had no access to American botanical literature, and no knowledge to enable them to select intelligently from such as they did see. This seems especially inexcusable, since a single volume of the *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, with its "Index to American literature," would have secured most of the necessary citations of American literature in convenient form. The organization for botanical citations must be upon some more rational basis before the Catalogue will commend itself to botanists.—J. M. C.

¹ HALÁCSY, E. de, *Conspectus Florae Graecae*. Vol. II. fasc. II. pp. 257-612. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1902. M 8.

² GREEN, S. B., *Forestry in Minnesota*, 2d ed., pp. 401, *pls.* 63, *figs.* 47. St. Paul, Minnesota: Pioneer Press Co. 1902. Price 25 cents.

³ BOT. GAZ. 27: 228. 1899.

⁴ Atti dell' Instituto Botanico dell' Universita di Pavia. II. 7: 1-356. *pls.* 1-20. 1902.

ROBINSON⁵ has published an account of the flora of the Galapagos islands, being one of the papers from the Hopkins-Stanford expedition. The peculiar character of the vegetation of these islands was brought to scientific attention in 1847 by Sir Joseph Hooker, his material being based chiefly upon the collections of Charles Darwin made on the voyage of the "Beagle." Hooker enumerated 239 species, of which 107 were described as new. In 1852 N. J. Andersson visited the islands, collecting 338 numbers, which being distributed in sets to the leading herbaria have long furnished the chief reference specimens for that peculiar flora. Since that time there has been no general revision of the flora, although the islands have been visited and plants collected on them. The occasion of the present contribution is the recent collection secured by the Hopkins-Stanford expedition, and referred to the Gray Herbarium by the Zoological Department of Stanford University.

The flora of the Galapagos islands is almost wholly American in character, but it is impossible to trace its relationship closely to any one section of the Pacific American vegetation. The xerophytic elements show a considerable resemblance to the desert flora of southern Peru and the drier parts of the Andes; while the mesophytes correspond most nearly to plants of Ecuador, Colombia, Central America, and southern Mexico. The composition of the flora is peculiar in the absence of certain great groups. There are no gymnosperms, palms, aroids, rushes, Liliaceae; in fact, outside of grasses and sedges the monocotyledons are represented by some half dozen scattered species. Such characteristic tropical American dicotyledonous families as Sapindaceae, Myrtaceae, Melastomaceae, Lythraceae, and Onagraceae are scarcely or not at all represented; while the best represented dicotyledonous families are Amaranthaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Aizoaceae, Leguminosae (about 10 per cent of the spermatophytic vegetation), Euphorbiaceae (about 12 per cent), Malvaceae, Cactaceae, Convolvulaceae, Boraginaceae, Verbenaceae, Labiate, Solanaceae, Rubiaceae, and Compositae (about 13.5 per cent). The statistics show 54 species of pteridophytes and 445 species of spermatophytes; of the former there are only 3 endemic species, of the latter 236, that is, nearly 45 per cent. of the spermatophytic flora. Of the 239 endemic vascular plants, 130 are restricted to a single island.

About 30 new species are described, distributed among the following genera: *Chloris*, *Peperomia*, *Pilea*, *Phoradendron*, *Froelichia*, *Telanthera* (3), *Mollugo*, *Bursera*, *Acalypha* (3), *Euphorbia*, *Cereus* (2), *Opuntia*, *Miconia*, *Hydrocotyle*, *Acnistus*, *Justicia*, *Acanthospermum*, and *Scalesia* (5). A new species of *Glossophora*, and a new genus (*Herpophyllum*) of *Rhodophyceae* are described by Dr. Farlow.—J. M. C.

⁵ ROBINSON, B. L., Flora of the Galapagos islands. Proc. Am. Acad. 38:77-269. p/s. 1-3. 1902.